JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

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Volume XIX.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. CARTLE GARDEY-M JULLIER'S CONCERTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Paustus-Ante

DOWERY THEATER BOWERY BELL RINGER OF BOSENS NIBLO S, Broadway-Bet. A Jooro.

MATIONAL THEATRE Chatham street. THE OUR TOLL HOUSE THE PARKY LIGHT GUARD MEETING OF THE

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway THE BACHELOS OF ARTS POPPLES THE QUESTION-NUMBER CAE ROUSE THE CORNER.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Aftertoon-School FOR SCAR BAL-Evening-Chancotte Temple.

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Be

WOOD'S MINSTERL HACL, 444 Broadway Evaporta. BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE 53 Broadway-Buck

WHOLE WORLD, 377 and 379 Broadway-Afternoon an

JONES'S PANTISCOPE-APOLLO ROOMA

New York, Wednesday, May 31, 1854.

The New York HERALD has now the largest circulation any daily journal in Europe or America.

The Daily HERALD circulates nearly strily thousand

meets per day. The Weekly editions—published on Saturday and Sun -reach a circulation of nearly seventy thousand sheet

The aggregate issue of the Herald establishm about four Aundred thousand sheets per week, or over menty millions of sheets per annum.

Malis for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-BUILDIN FOR EUROPE. The Canard mail steamship Europa, Capt. Shann will leave this port this day at 12 o'clock, for The Suropean mails will close in this city at half-pas

ba o'clock in the forencon. The Wenkly HERALD, (printed in French and English, will be published at half-past nine o'clock in the

Single corder, in wrappers, sixpence. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

LYENGOL. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
LORDON... Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.
Win. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine circlet.
PARES......Livingston, Wells & Co. 8 Place de la Bourse

We continue the publication of the proceeding before the Commissioner's Court in Boston in the fugitive slave case. An important and fatal error in the date of the documents, as to the time of hi escape from Alexandria, has been discovered. It is asserted that the fugitive escaped on the 24th of March, but evidence, as yet unimpeached, is present ed that he was at work in Boston on the first of that month. How this fact, if sustained, may ultimate by affect the case, we cannot say; but doubtless the self-constituted friends of the negro will avail them selves of it to the fullest extent. The military remained in the Court House during yesterday, but every effort has been made by the ab litionists to have the militia dismissed : and they have even gone so far as to counsel the civic authorities to compel the federal officers to vacate the city's building and continue the examination at the Navy Yard, or perhaps one of the fortresses in the harbor. The Anti-Slavery Convention met in Boston yesterday. The resolutions adopted and speeches delivered were rather more inflammatory than usual, if possible. Everybody that oppose their violence was denounced, of course. An aboli tion meeting is announced for to-night, at which Glddings, Hale, and others, are to appear. As way to be expected, the treatment experienced by Col Suttle in Boston has aroused at the South a feeling of intense indignation, and retaliation in the person of a certain Massachusetts Senator is advised by one of the public journals at Washington. We trust nothing of the kind will occur, though the provoca

CONCERNSIONAL. WIn the Senate yesterday the resolution offered the day previous, providing that Congress adjourn on 3d day of July, was amended so as to read, digurn on the 3d of July to the third Monday in October," and passed by a vote of twenty-six to seventeen. An unprecedented mass of business has accumulated, and it is thought the House will not concur in the resolution. The Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill reported that th Benate recede from its amendments, including the appropriations for the waterworks of the District. the custom houses, hospitals, bridges, and various other jobs that had been cut out as rewards for al sorts of dirty work of political favorites. The House agreed to the Senate amendment on the public print-

tion is so great as almost to justify it. The Senate

yesterday instructed the Committee on Pensions to

inquire as to the propriety of making some pro-

vision for the family of Batchelder, the murdered

ing. The report was accepted. In the House bills were introduced for the sale of public lands, the establishment of land offices and the construction of military roads, in Nebraska. They were referred. Everything connected with the new Territory seems to be flourishing. The subject so often alluded to in our columns, namely, the necessity of providing better measures for the proservation of life and property in case of shipwreck on the coast of New Jersey, has at last been brought up. Something should be done, and that speedily in this matter. A resolution that the dence of our Minister at Constantinople be laid be fore the House was adopted. The course of Mr. Spence has been violently assailed by his enemies and it is believed the correspondence, especially that portion relating to the expulsion of the Greeks from Constantinople, will entirely vindicate him. Gerrit Smith gave his views at length on the Pacific Rail road project. A synopsis of his remarks is given in our report. The report of the Committee of Conference on the amendments to the Deficiency bill was

accepted. NEWS FROM NEW MEXICO. We publish elsewhere later intelligence from New Mexico, embracing the official account of the terri ble conflict between a small band of United States dragoons and a party of Apache Indians, at th village of Cineguilia. The troops were under the command of Lieut. Davidson, and, though but fifty in number, gallantly charged the camp of the In sed to contain two hundred warriors forcing them to retire. They rallied, however, but were repulsed. Seven times-says the official report-the savages were beaten back, but each time they returned to the charge, fighting at close quarters with the gr atest bravery, until, after sustain ing the terrible conflict against such overwhelming odds for three hours, the heroic solders retired. O the fifty dragoons engaged in the battle twenty-tw were killed upon the field and twenty-three wounded, among the latter the leader of th detatchment. Surgeon Magruder was also wounded This fight took place on the 30th March, an nine days afterwa ds Lieutenant Colonel Cooke with a force of two hundred troops, came up with the same party of Indians. They retreated with great precipitation, leaving behind their camp equipages, provisions, and many horses. Col. Cooke received a reinforcement, and with the famous Ki-Carson for guide set out in hot pursuit of the savages. It is supposed the Apaches have been joined by ther warlike tribes. Col. Garland, the comman-

der of the military depa tment, 'n confraction with the war vigo ous y, and f not interfered with the federal governmen will soon reduce the Indians to subm ssion, or what wor Ad be much more desirable, exterminate them. The latter alternative, though exceedingly repulsive to the minds of thos not intimately acquainted with the nature of the red race, is regarded by those familiar with the subject us the only one to in sure peace and safety.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY. Commen brands State flour again advanced yes terday about 12hc. per barrel. Extras were also firmer. Corn was from 1c. to 3c. higher, and rye also advanced about 3c. per bushel. Pork wa again lower, and after sales having been made at \$13 62 for mess, it afterwards sold to the extent of 500 barrels at \$13 50, at which it was said more could have been purchased. Sugars and pork are now the cheanest articles of food in the market while beef, mackerel, and extra brands of flour, are

the highest. A meeting of the "United Liberal Societies" wa held last evening at the rooms of the members of the section of the "French Mountain," No. 80 Leonard street. Mr. Morange was called to the chair. Af ter the transaction of some financial business, Col. Forbes reported from the deputation appointed to wait on the convention of delegates. The Colone noved that delegates to the United Society do have full power to act and vote on all matters brought no before the body. Mr. Morange moved that the dele gates do have full power regarding all question considered before the society, except the question of slavery. Upon this an interesting debate sprung up, and it was finally voted that delegates be invested with full power on all questions.

Judge Mitchell delivered an elaborate decision vesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, at firming the report of the commissioners in the mat ter of opening the Fourth avenue. The argument in the million and half million trust fund case. Cur tis against Leavitt, was concluded. The Court took the papers, and the decision is reserved.

"trades" are on the strike, and the syste seems to be invading "professious." Yesterday, in in the Marine Court, a rencontre occurred between two members of the legal profession, who were or dered into the custody of the officers of the court and to remain under their surveillance until its opening on Thursday morning, to which day the

cause in which they were engaged was adjourned.

A mysterious case was yesterday brought before Hilton. A man named Bernard Riley died n the New York Hospital from the effects of a pistol shot wound in the breast, said to have been nflicted on Sunday night at Haverstraw. story is that he was shot by an officer of the law: but as yet there is no positive authority. The case will be investigated to-day.

A young man, named William J. Schultz, was are rested yesterday, charged with forging a check for \$200 on the Market Bank. The particulars attending the arrest will be seen under the Police Intelli-

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Washington despatches this morning throw lood of light upon the conduct of the Executive and his constitutional advisers with regard to the Nebraska question. No intelligent person ever believed that the administration favored that mea sure. It was too comprehensive for their limited mental calibre, although the ten million Santa Anna Gadaden scheme affords evidence that some at leas of the Cabinet have sufficient nerve to play for a high stake. History will do justice to all parties.

It is said that to-day the President will transmi his long-talked-of message on Cuba affairs to Congress. The temper of the document is represented to be of the proper kind. As we will shortly be able to present the document complete we reduce to speculate upon it. General Pierce has now an other chance to redeem his career, but we doubt it he have the courage to embrace it.

The speech of the new Minister from Hondara on the occasion of his presentation to the President is given under the telegraphic head. It is im portant, and we comment upon it in an editorial

The steamship Arctic, now overdue from Liver col, had not been telegraphed when our paper wa put to press. The Old School Presbyterian Assembly at Buffalo

yesterday elected Dr. W. T. Piumer, of Baltimore, o the vacant professorship of pastoral theology in Allegany Seminary.

The State committee of the mechanics and workingmen met at Rochester on Monday afternoon, and after adopting resolutions to oppose all candidate for office not pledged to vote in favor of the freedom of the public lands, also in favor of a people's college, and a ten hour law on public works, against convention at Rochester in July next, yesterday dispersed.

## Spate, Cuba and the United States-Wretched Policy of the Administration.

The subject of paramount importance now before" the government and the country, is the Cuba question; for in the present unsatisfactory relations between the United States and Spain, in reference to the affairs of "the ever faithful island" and its ultimate destiny, all the material interests of the country are concerned. The Washington organ of the President and his Cabinet admonishes us to prepare for war. Its diatribes, from day to day, upon British duplicity" and "Spanish falsehood, its belligerent protestations against the Africanization of Cuba, would-lead the ignorant to conclude that war with Spain is inevitable, in the teeth of an alliance in her behalf, offensive and defensive, between England and France, Indeed, one of the outside Cabinet organs flatly declares that we may expect a war message to be sent to Congress within a very few days, or in other words, that negotiations are foreclosed, that forbearance is exhausted, and that in the settlement of the Cuban question the ultima ratio regum has been resolved upon by the administration.

It is remarkable that, notwithstanding all this warlike clamor of the administration or gans, there is no panic in Wall street, and no belief in the probability of any sudden at tack by our Home Squadron upon the combined powers of Spain, England and France. Otherwire, our foreign trade would be depressed our domestic business operations and exchanges would be seriously affected, and there would be a prevailing stagnation in all our great business and monetary operations, internal and external. But, on the contrary, the money market is gradually looking up, and stocks are to-day, upon an average, better than they were three weeks ago, by three or four per cent. And the reason of this is obvious enough. Pub He opinion, upon all great questions involving the alternative of peace or war, as upon al other questions, is made up from the simple elements of common sense, observation, expe rience, and the consistency of things with each other. Experience has shown that the present administration is not a warlike one, by any means, but a feeble, vaciliating, and bluster ing administration. Observation teaches uthat the "bue and cry" of the Cabinet organs. of war-war-is all humbug; and com mon sense is disgusted with these absurd vapor ings, when taken in connection with the practical preparations at Washington to put the country, the army and the navy, upon a war footing. The good sense of the American people is not easily deceived by empty gasconad-

the fuming bravado of the Washington Union and its Kitchen Cabinet echoes goes for its precise market value, as stuff, fustian, and oushine. It is a disgraceful business on the part of the

confidential organ of Gen. Pierce and his Cabi-

net, thus to persist in its efforts to get up a panic at home and a panie abroad, to compass only such small designs as are peculiar to little peddling politicians. Public opinion calls for some positive and permanent reformation of the outrageous conduct of the local officials of Cuba. so long practiced by them with impunity against our citizens and our commerce. The country demands "indemity for the past and security for the future;" and is particularly calous of any designing intermeddling in Cuban affairs by the abolition emissaries of England or France The administration is aware of this; and while Mr. Soulé is backing and filling at Madril, and the Cabinet are undecided, and divide 1 at home the central organ is a flaming firebrand for war It is but a silly experiment to rally to the alministration the public sympathy and confidence upon false pretences. The action of the President and his Cabinet must correspond with these threatening declamations before they can be believed: for Gen. Pierce is not Gen. Jackson. When Old Hickory "assumed the respon-sibility," the thing was fixed as a decree of fate; but with the present occupant of the White House, mere declarations go for nothing It is not believed that the administration intend or desire a war with Spain; but it is suspected that its object is to make as much war capital out of Cuba as possible, while all its efforts at Washington and at Madrid are directed to the great end of getting out of the scrape without giving cause of offence to Spain or her allies Were there any sincerity in the authorized blustering and vaporing of the Cabinet organ at Washington; were there any fixed purpose or any serious apprehension on the part of the President, of a war with Spain, there would be some preparations for war. Calls would be made upon Congress for more ships to our fee ble navy; the vessels on hand would be put into immediate condition for action; the powers possessed by Secretary Dobbin for increasing the personnel of the service would be forthwith exercised to the fullest extent; an appeal would be made to the House of Representatives for extra naval and military appropriations; a projet would be submitted for the enrollment of an army of volunteers; plans would be suggest ed for enlisting the available steamers and sailing vessels of our mercantile marine into the naval service, and such other practical preparations for the contingency of a foreign was would be made or submitted to Congress, as such an occasion would demand, had the administration any intention or apprehension war. But as nothing of the kind has been done. as we have not had the slightest intimation beyond the six experimental war steamers, which will probably be built in the course of a year or two, that the administration purpose any increase or strengthening of the navy, and a the War Department continues to be satisfied with the peace establishment, it is mauifest that all this clamor of the Washington organ for war is mere humbug-a paltry bit of thim ble rigging to divert the public attention from the real position or the Possident and his war-

like Cabinet.

What the public may believe of the real attitude of the administration upon this Cuban question is, that Mr. Soulé is too warlike to be trusted with it; and that the Cabinet have ac cordingly agreed upon a peace commission to Madrid, to be composed of two such amiabl. and pacific gentlemen as Mr. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, or two others equally reliable. Of course, when Messrs. Dallas and Cobb, or any other commis sioners arrive at Madrid to direct Soulé in his negotiations, he will throw up his commission and return home in disgust-ust as Major Borland has returned home from Central Ame rica, after having had his treaty, involving the Monroe doctrine" rejected, which he thought he was instructed to carry out. Possibly, in the meantime, Soulé may have brought matters Madrid. If he shall have r duced the issue to an open quarrel, we are quite sure that our President and Cabinet will be more alarmed by the unwelcome news than anybody else, not excepting the fancy stock jobber

of Wall street. It is well that the administration, from its imbecility, its vacillations, its want of moral courage and fixedness of purpose, and from the public indifference to its promises and its threats, has rendered itself incapable of mischief by false alarms and false pretences. Otherwise, the bellicose proclamations of its organs concerning our relations with Spain, might have se riously disturbed the business interests of the country, foreign and domestic. As matters stand, however, the threatening of the Wash ngton Union and the silly ravings of the Angel Gabriel go together, and excite no other sensations than pity and contempt. We confess our pity for the administration, reduced to such pattry expedients as this Spanish war cry. when it has no notion of war; and we cannot withhold our contempt for the Cabinet organs or their masters, in resorting to such mean devices to excite the astonishment and admiration

of the country. Should war result from the existing entanglements of the Cuban question, it will be from the bungling efforts of the administration to prevent it, and from the inconsistency between the war cry of the Cuban organs and the peace professions of the agents of the State Department. But the government is wholly unprepared for war, President, Cabinet and Congress included. They have all been too eager for the spoils to think of preparing for the possible contingency of war. They want the money in the treasury for Gadsden treaties, and the public lands for railroad stock jobbers. Six war steamers have been ordered; but were they already built, our whole available navy, includ ing the Japan expedition, would hardly be equal to the Spanish West India squadron How ridiculous, then, is the administration cry for war against Spain, France and Englan combined, if they shall persist in the Africani zation of Cuba! How criminal to counsel war against such an alliance, without the slightest preparation for it!

No. The administration have neither th courage, the capacity, nor the desire to meet the issue of a war with Spain. But they may blunder into it, in spite of themselves. We call therefore, upon Congress to take such measure for strengthening the navy and the active forces of the army as the occasion justly de mands. Let the spoils for a day or two be forgotten, and let something be done to protect our commerce and our seaboard, in the event of war, against seizure or spoliation by the ing, though uttered "by authority;" and hence enemy.

HONDURAS-GEN. BARRUNDIA'S RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT.—In another part of this paper will be found the speech of Senor José Barrun-dia, delivered on Monday, to the President of the United States, on the occasion of the official reception of the former as the Minister from Honduras.

It will be remarked that although Gen. Barrundia does not declare in so many words the object of of his mission to be the annexation of Honduras to the United States, as one of the members of our federal Union, he hints at it as broadly as the diplomatic proprieties of the occasion would allow. His speech can leave no doubt in the mind o the intelligent reader upon this point. He says:-"The mission with which I am charged is perhaps more significan than any which has yet originated in Central America, and its objects are such as perhaps are seldom confided to an ordinary legation." Very well. We understand it, the administra tion understands it; and now the question re curs, what will the administration do?

The mission of Senor Barrundia is to secur the appexation of Honduras to the United States. We have shown what and where Hon duras is, what are her resources, and her advantageous commercial and naval position in refe rence to the navigation of the Gulf of Mexic and the Caribbean sea, and the transit traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. We have shown that the peaceable acquisition of Honduras would be the entering wedge to the rapid and henorable absorption of the Central American and the Mexican States. And we have shown, from our experience as a nation that the constitution and institutions of this republic are capable of harmoniously blending under our common government, all sorts of countries, of every latitude, and all sorts of races of people, simply by maintaining the political and social ascendancy of the white races We have been getting along very well with Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California, and we are quite disposed to agree with Gen. Cass, that Uncle Sam could diges! the whole of Mexico and Central America, with Cuba and the West India islands by way of dessert, without making him sick at the sto mach.

But we have very little faith in the mora courage, statesmanship, or foresight of this administration. General Pierce's ideas of things, from his political education and training, are naturally limited to small party movements for the spoils; and with the spoils in his possession. Marcy is a most inveterate conservative. If Capt. Tyler were President, with such a man as Calhoun for his premier, Gene ral Barrundia would ealy have to propose in behalf of Honduras, in order to be accepted. But, although it must be manifest to every intelligent mind, that the annexation of Hondu ras would unquestionably settle the important question of the balance of naval and commer cial power upon this continent, at once, in our favor, we have no faith in the administration.

The history of the Texas annexation, how ever, affords the proper cue for Gen. Barrundia. Let him lay his overtures before the President, with the request that he shall submit them in a reasonable time to the two houses of Congress. Texas was annexed by act of Congress, and if Honduras comes into our Union, it must be by the same process, especially while we have an administration which will not dare to assume the responsibility. The Gadsden treaty was quite another thing, for that involved, in the cutset, a matter of twenty millions of the spoils. Gen. Barrundia and Honduras must look to Congress.

THE OLD STORY OF AN EUROPEAN CONGRESS. We perceive that the project of an European Congress to settle the questions at issue between the Western powers and Russia, and to which we were the first to call attention some months since, has been revived by certain journals here, known to hold intimate relations with some of the great political parties abroad who have eason to feel nervously anxious as to the turn that matters may take. Whether the object of resuscitating the ghost of this defunct scheme be to obtain credit for a priority of stale intelligence, as is the practice in the quarters alluded to, or to promote some particular object of the foreign cliques with which they are allied. we cannot of course take upon ourselves to say, but as to the improbability of the statement thus confidently put forward there cannot be a second opinion. That Lord Palmerston at one time seriously entertained this project and even took the initiatory steps to carry it out, we had authentic information as early as January last: but this was before the Western nowers had committed themselves to active postilities against Russia, and whilst the door of reconciliation was still open. The scheme appeared to us to be then perfectly feasible, and had not extraneous elements been introduced into the discussion of the questions at stake, we have very little doubt . that Russia might have been induced to lend a favorable car to it. Unhappily the tone adopted by the English and French press towards the Czar personally, and the contemptuous manner in which the resources of his empire were estimated, acted upon his proud and rrascible temperament with a most exasperating effect, and only served to confirm him in the obstinacy of his purpose. He felt that, however great the sacrifices to which a contest with the great maritime powers of Europe might expose him, he could at that time make no concessions that would not be attributed to weekness, and even cowardice, on his part.

We should like to know in what respect the circumstances have since changed, to render the Emperor more ready to entertain a pro posal which must involve a still heavier sacriice of his feelings and interests. He has been buffeted and reviled by all the leading statesmen of England and France, his private and confidential communications with the diplomatists resident at his court have been laid bare to the inspection of the world, his religious manifestoes (whether justly or not we do not pretend to say) held up to public laughter and scorn, his ports blockaded, his commerce cut off, and one of his finest cities bombarded and partly destroyed. If he felt a difficulty about making concessions before, it is impossible that he can make any now. His honor and his interests alike forbid it. To yield without having first been fairly beaten in the field, would reflect disgrace upon his manhood and upon the sincerity of the motives that he has put forward in justification of his conduct. To attempt to settle the questions at issue by a diplomatic convention, at this early stage of hostilities, would be as injurious to his interests as the most disastrous military reverses. The coalition, fushed with their present temporary advantages, could not be expected to revert to the status quo ante bellum; and the hard earned results of the policy of Catherine

and Alexander would consequently be for ever lost. No, there are only two condiyield with honor, and those are victory or the most hopeless defeat. In the former case concessions might be obtained from his generosity; in the latter they would be sternly wrung from him. The period, however, is not yet arrived when any one can speculate with certainty as to which of the alternatives the chances of war will present to his adoption. For all that has as yet happened, he was fally prepared; for what is yet to come, he has pro bably reasonable grounds of confidence. To propose a congress to him under such circum stances, would be about as sensible as to knock a man down first and offer him the hand of conciliation afterwards.

JOHN MITCHEL ON THE OTHER TACK .- When

John Mitchel, the Irish patriot, performed his celebrated acrobatic feat with his parole in Aus tralia, and fled to this country for a refuge, he was told that the substantial masses of the North were at heart conservative and opposed to abolition. Being a man little given to search out the truth for himself, and having moreover an irresistible itch to set about teaching us the day after his arrival in our land, Mr. Mitchel forth with hoisted the pro-slavery flag, and announced himself to be, personally, such an admirer of slavery in the abstract that he could conceive no higher possession than a plantation in Ala bama well stocked with fat negroes. The an nouncement was not what is called in stage dia lect, "a hit." The abolitionists, Henry Ward Beecher at their head, came down in full cry on poor John; and others, who entertained con stitutional objections to Northern interference with Southern institutions, still disliked so dogmatical and flippant an approval of their at stract principle. It was clear that John would have had slavery in New York if he could have been sure of being master and not slave ; standing almost alone in this wish, however, it was but natural that people should begin to look askant at him. His paper, which was started with an enormous subscription list, fell off, we fancy, even below the paying point; and the illustrious patriot suddenly found himself deserted and friendless. On he struggled, eulogising slavery, blundering about the constitution, and sinking gradually into general disrepute and oblivion : until probably some more tangible symptom of his folly than universal contempt made itself manifest.

John resolved to make one more attempt to save himself: and having failed so miserably as a pro-slavery advocate, determined to try the opposite ticket. To give an air of manliness to his tergiversation, he went South to recent: and there, at Richmond, on Saturday last, the aspirant for a "plantation in Alabama well stocked with fat negroes' astonished his hearers with a flowing eulogium on Horace Greeley. He praised his sincerity, spoke highly of his heart, and gave utterance to a well-feigned burst of gratitude for his kindness. The gentlemen of Richmond were too well bred to express what they felt : when Mr. Mitchel returns here, and cements the alliance these compliments were intended to inaugurate, they may perhaps exercise less for bearance. We don't think Mr. Mitchel will make much by the change: people are too well acquainted with his reckless folly and empty conceit to care much about his opinions.

THE HARD SHELLS IN CONCRESS.—Messrs. Man rice, Wheeler, Peck, Peckham, and Oliver, who betrayed their principles by voting against the Nebraska bill, have been smitten with remorse, and have given vent to their feelings of contrition in a small octavo pamphlet. Had they been men of sense, they would have voted for the bill in the first place; or, at all events, having foolishly voted against it, they would not have borrowed arguments from the free soilers to justify the act. This, however, is what Messrs Maurice, Wheeler, Peck, Peckham and Oliver have done. Their justification is a rehash of the abolition arguments against the bill; and is dreadfully dull at this stage of the business. It will have a double effect. As members of Congress it will prove them to be men of no vigor or originality; as national democrats, it will utterly destroy them. Committed to the same course as Seward and the Van Buren free soilers, the national democrats cannot preserve any sort of separate party existence. They become merged with the soft shells, and all their opposition and clamor against the Van Buren free sollers vanishes into air. A neater suicide than the five abovementioned gentlemen have committed we do not remember to

DANGEROUS NAVIGATION .- A short time since. few adventurous gentlemen, known as 'hards," undertook a trip up salt river in a small skiff. They had not proceeded far before a flaw of wind capsized the boat, and at the last accounts the poor "hards" were rapidly becoming exhausted, with a prospect of their all being drowned, though from the lightness of the material they floated better than might have been expected. About the same time, a party of "softs" also took it into their heads to proceed upon a voyage in that direction, probably in search of the whig party. Their boat did not upset, but the crew landed in despair, and tying their handkerchiefs to their necks, hung themselves on a vegetable production hard by called a Nebraska bush. It is evident if these gentlemen had stayed at home, they would have avoided these accidents; and if any of them should by chance be rescued, it is very likely they will remain at home for the balance of their lives.

Marine Affairs.

DISCONTINUABLE OF THE NEW YORK AND WEST INDIA STEAM-LINE.—The agents of this line advertise that the steamship Curlew will not sail hence on the 7th June for Bermuda and St. Thomas, owing to the determination of the company to discontinue the line.

Marine Court.

Before Hon. Judge Phillips.

A DISPUTE AMONGST THE SHOEMAKERS AND A "STRIKE" AMONGST THE LAWYERS,
MAY 30.—Robert Johnson et. John Burrow.—During the proceedings in this case, which was an action for manicious prosecution, arising out of difficulties during the shoemakers' strike, a difference of opinion arose between Mr. Busteed and Mr. Schaffer, counsel for the respective parties, which resulted in a personal antagonism. The efficient interfered and separated the legal disputants; whereupon the Court ordered each gentlamen into custody, discharged the jury, and suspended the further hearing of the cause until Thursday morning, and ordered that the counsel should on that day show cause, under eath, why they should not both be committed to close custody for contempt of court. Mosers Busteed and Schaffer will remain under the surveillance of the officera of the court until the difficulty is disposed of on Thursday morning.

Letter City Intelligence.

Jersey City Intelligence.
New Cuuezu.—The Roman Catholies have purchased lots in Erie street, near Pavonia avenue, uj on which a Roman Catholie editice will be erected.
A carriageway, twenty-four feet wide, will immediately be constructed through the embanament under the New Jersey railroad, where Brunswick street crosses Railroad avenue. This will prevent, to a great extent, such fatal accidents as have lately occurred.

Court Calendar—This Day.
UNITED STATES DETRICT COURT.—Nos. 48, 52, 38, 82, 32, 74 to 78, 80, 81, 83.
SUPERING COURT.—General Term.—Nos. 1, 2, 40, 43, 44, 23, 26, 39, 18, 21 %, 30, 39, 13, 31, 45.9

AND DEED AT THE N. Y. HOSPITAL.—A very strange affair was yesterday brought before the Coroner, respecting the death of a man named Bernard Riley, aged 24 years, a native of Ireland, who died in the N. Y. Hospital on fonday night, from the effects of a wound in the breas effected by a pistol shot. The circumstances under

which the man was brought to this city from Haverstraw, Rockland county, at which place the fatal wound is said to have been inflicted, place the whole mat ar in mystery. The accounts of the affair as known at present by the Coroner, differ somewhat in their character. One statement is, that the decensed was a laborer, working at a brick-yard at Haverstraw, and for some offence was arrested by a constable; that while under arrest he assaulted the officer; and the latter, in self-defence, shot him. Another account says that a man had been arrested by an officer, and that the decensed enleavored to effect a rescue of the prisoner, and in so doing the officer discharged a pistol, the ball tableg effect in the breast of accessed, thereby causing the fatal result. There is, however, no authentic information as to how or by whom the wound was inflicted. The decessed was admitted into the Haspital at about 10 o'clock on Monday night, supposed to have come down by the Hudson River Railroad Dr. Peters examined the wound, and did all that could be effected under the circumstances. The deceased was much exhausted and unable to give any particulars as to the persons inflicting the injury. He lingered for about two hours and cied. His sinter, residing at No. 22 Charles street, was present in the Hospital when he existed. Coroner Hilton despatched some of the relations of the deceased vestereds a literation to Haverstraw, for the purpose of obtaining witnesses, in order to produce the evidence before the jury. The inquest is set down for this day at 11 o'clock.

Unknown Max Found Drowner-Coroner O'Donnell yesterday bedd an inquest on Governor's Island, on the for this day at 11 o'clock.

UNINOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner O'Dounell yesterday held an inquest on Governor's Island, on the bedy of an unknown man, found on the shore of the island. The deceased appeared to be about forty-dive years of age, and his death seemed to have been caused by crowning, as no marks of violence were visible on the body. He was about five feet eight inches high, with body. He was about five feat eight inches high, with black hair, slightly gray, and brown goates dressed in a double breasted plaid vest, hickory shirt, blue overalls, and old shoes. In his pocket were a carpenter's two foot rule, seven cents in change, and a smufbox. A verdict of death by drowning was rendered by the Jury.

A FATAL FAIL—Coroner Hilton yesterday held an inquest on board the ship George Canning, lying at pier No. 9 North river, on the body of a Danish sailor named Keils Jesson Somichesn, one of the hands on board said ship. The dece ased, it seems, accidentally fell from the deck into the lower hold of the vessel, thereby causing a concussion of the brain, which produced death in half an hour after. The deceased was twenty years of age. A verdict was rendered by the Jury in accordance with the above facts.

MERTING OF THE TEN COVERNORS.—The Ten Governors held their regular weeks meeting, yesterday afternoon, in the workhouse on Elackwell's Island. The Governors have made this temporary clunge of their place of meeting that thay may know from personal observation the condition of the institutions under their charge. There was present yesterday a full board, Gov. Draper occupying the chair. After the reading of the usual weekly requisitions upon the Board for the support of the immates of the different establishments, the report of the number of persons now remulting upon the island was read, showing no material change in the report of last week. No other business of importance was transacted. The Board adjourned, to meet at the Alms Mouse, on the Island, at three o'clock next Tuesday afternoon.

MULTARY PARADE — The 12th regiment of the New

MITTARY PARAE — The 12th regiment of the New York State Militia make their annual parade to-day. If the day is fair there will no dout be a fine display. The different companies of this regiment, commanded by Col. Henry G. Stebbins, are to assemble in Tompkins square, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This regiment numbers about 500 men, consisting of Americans, French and Germans.

JOUNNEYMEN PLUMBERS — A meeting of the journeymen plumbers' Protective Association was held last evening at Murishy's Union Shades, Fourth av, mear Fourth st. There was rather a small attendance. The report of the delegates at the trades' demonstration was received, and on motion adopted. Some small financial business of no special importance was transacted, and the meeting adjourned. Mr. C. W. Morley presided, and Mr. A. Smith was Secretary for the evening.

was Secretary for the evening.

The Weather—Yesterday was another one of those dull, wet, misty days so destructive to new hats and the spring fashions. A heavy rain never comes more unwelcome to any one than when he has just donned a new tile and is without an umbrella. Yesterday morning it rained quite fast, but dried up before eight o'clook. Thesely was dark with clouds till about three o'clook, when it again commenced leaking, the water falling not violently, but with a steady, gentle, constant dripping, making husiness brisk for omnibusees and umbrella venders, the former going up and down the dity crammed full inside and some of them running over at the doors. About 9 o'clock in the evening the rain ceased, but black clouds obscured the stars long after midnight.

Linges of Commonous Yangemur.—We are serry to LINES OF COMMODORS VANDERSHIT.—We are sorry to learn that Commodors Vanderbilt is lying at his residence dangerously ill. For a week past he has peen confined to his room, and at present he is very low. His physicians are with him constantly.

Intrust or Chimerry.—Profesor Doremus will deli-ver a lecture (to be translated by signs) on chemistry to deaf mutes, at the Medical College, in Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock. Deaf mutes, and these interested in promoting their welfare, are invited to be present.

The Facus Commissioners—The number of licenses granted sesterday to the Twelfth wand was thirteen, making the aggregate in this ward forty-two. Mone buttaren keepers are successful in their applications; a large number are daily refused.

Personal Intelligence. Dr. Robt. D. Ross, of Grand Saline, Cherokee Nation, nephew of Chief John Ross, is about visiting the north with his young wife, a former Philadelphia belle. Dr. Ross some years since graduated at Nassau Hall, Prince-

Ross some years since graduated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, bearing the highest honors, and has since been elected to the Council at Tab-le-quab, besides holding office under the United States government.

1r. Beekman, Kinderhook; Capt. Russen, Chicago; Major Givens, Schenectady; J. Withers, Mobile; Lieut. Tilford, U. S. A.; T. D. Parker, Boston; Col. Bost vick, Corning; Hen. A. S. Brown, Kentucky; Hon. Janes Edwards, England; Dr. Wilks, Alabama; J. Creighton, Charleston, S. C.; R. W. Col-man, Pennsylvania; W. Underhill, New Orleuns; and W. Kelly, Elleralie, arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

Hon. G. Williams, Mass.; Hon. M. King, Tennessee:

Keutucky, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. M. G. Ryan, Clayton, Ala.; J. R. Bryant, Salom, Mass.; R. H. Bichburn, S. R. Fuller, and L. P. Reynolds, Banger, Me. Rev. P. C. Athens, Ogdensburgh; H. B. Barnard, Esq., Hudson; Major R. F. Geoper, Gooperstown, N. Y., arrived at the Cooper Homes yesterday.

The following names were recorded at Gippin's Exchange Reading Rooms, Wall street, yesterday:—Wm. Keal, London; James Pay, Bristol, Fag.; E. Diller, Baltimore, Wm. P. Rathone, Irrovidence, R. I.; Ang. Masqueller, Havre; John Esson, Halifax, N. S.; O. H. Hurck, Honolulu; Washington Jackson, Jr., New Orleans, Adolphe Sauvrin, isath, Eng.; I. S. Laitword, Baston, Hon. J. C. Wright, Gineinnati, O. Cel. W. C. Johnston, Utica; Col. King and son, Norfolk; D. W. C. Sawyer, Connecticut; M. Wyas, Chicago; Major Garrison, Maryland; Dr. Mahone, Norfolk; Dr. Mallory, Virginia; J. W. Housten, Delaware; Charles Cullum, Mobile; Col. Frank Towle, Beston; Hon. J. Pratt, M. C., Washington; H. L. Davis, Nashville, Fenn.; Col. Hugh Tyler, Washington; H. Marquand, Mexico; Col. Bloscon, Milwaukie; Cen. O. Clark, Sandy Hill; Major Fornythe, Newburg; H. M. Kinney, Texas; Gen. Boardman, New Haven, Capt. Force and brother, Washington; Commander Foote, U. S. N.; Hon. J. Ogden Hoffman, Louisville; J. R. Brown and sister, Georgia; S. B. Stoddard, Charleston; and Col. N. Johnson, of the Trousand Islands, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Astor Honse.

Hannon, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Astor House.

Joseph P. Gardiner, Esq., Boston; Hon. Preston King, Ogdensburg; Hon. F. P. Blair, do.; Hon. Edwin Halsted, Columbia; Hon. J. P. Paulison, New York; Hon. R. P. U. Abel, do.; Hon. G. W. Raynor, do.; Cadet E. A. Trotter, West Point; Hon. J. J. Codington, New York; and Schyler Skaa's, Esq., were amongst the arrivals yesterday at the Union.

Richard De Huile, Charleston; Mr. and Mrs. Trumbuil, Hartford; J. W. Snow, Chicago; H. M. Clark, Boston; Capt. Cuilam, U. S. A.; and W. Brown, New York, arrived yesterday at the Prescott.

Genin's Wide Awake Hats.-Genin, No. 214

White's Assortment of American and Paris side awakes, also set the city in price, shape, and quality. WHITE, 212 Broadway, corner of Pulton street.

White opens, This Day, at his Emporium of Fashion, his splendid assortment of misses' and infant trimmed hate, all of the new shape and style. WHITE, 212 Broadway, corner of Fu ton street.